# **Operating Systems**

Lecture 01: Introduction

# Learning Outcomes

 This course will give an overview about the operating systems and its tasks.

The linux system in details

### Assessment

#### **Theoretical**

- 2 Mid tests (30%)
- Final Exam (60%)

#### **Practical**

• Problem solving (10%)

## Contents at a glance

(1) Identify The Operating System

(2) Linux system

### References

CompTIA A+ Certification All-in-One For Dummies (Chapter: Operating System)

**OPERATING SYSTEM CONCEPTS** 

CompTIA-Linux+Powered-by-LPI

CompTIA Linux+STUDY GUIDE

### What is an Operating System?

- OS are software that responsible for managing hardware, resources, and data
- Operating system goals:
  - Execute user programs and make solving user problems easier
  - Make the computer system convenient to use
  - Use the computer hardware in an efficient manner

### **Operating System Definition**

#### OS is a resource allocator

Manages all resources

Decides between conflicting requests for efficient and fair resource use

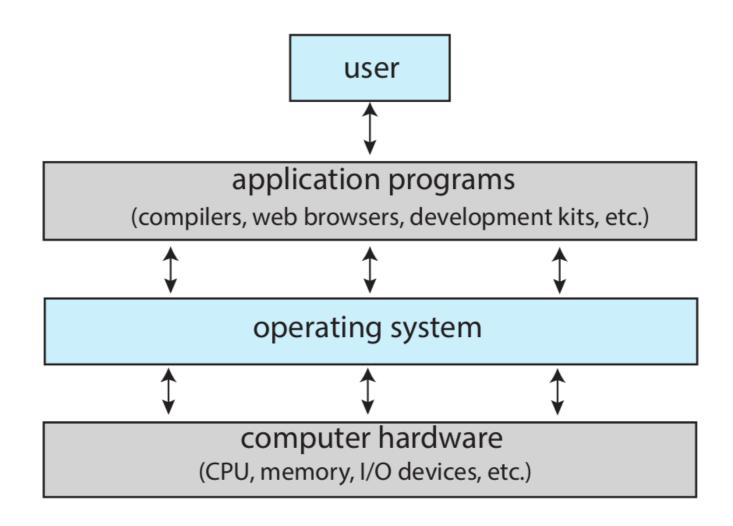
#### OS is a control program

Controls execution of programs to prevent errors and improper use of the computer

#### **Computer System Structure**

Computer system can be divided into four components:

- Hardware provides basic computing resources
  - CPU, memory, I/O devices
- Operating system
  - Controls and coordinates use of hardware among various applications and users
- Application programs define the ways in which the system resources are used to solve the computing problems of the users
  - Word processors, compilers, web browsers, database systems, video games
- Users
  - People, machines, other computers

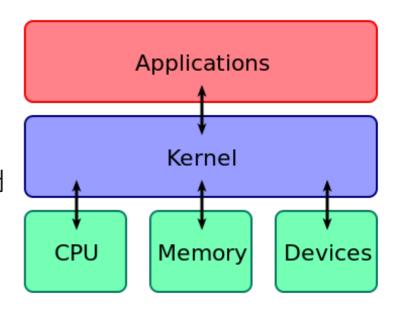


### **Operating systems interfaces**

- CLI (Command Line Interace)
- GUI (Graphical User Interface)

#### The Kernel:

is a computer program that manages input/output requests from software, and translates them into data processing instructions for the central processing unit and other electronic components of a computer.



#### The Shell:

is an interface for access to an operating system's services. In general, operating system shells use either a command-line interface (CLI) or graphical user interface (GUI).

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